. h she

PLATTE CITY, June 8, 1849. PLATTE CTTY, June 5, 1849. In accordance with a resolution presented at a tion of the citizens of Platte county, Missouri, tive of party, held at the court-house in Platte Monday, the 14th day of June, 1849, in "pursapublic notice," for the purpose of giving an expublic notice," for the purpose of giving an expublic notice," for the purpose of giving an expublic notice, and also to give an expression as principles contained in the Wilnot Proviso, and hother purposes as may be connected with these as, the undersigned herewith transmits a copy of resolution, respectfully requesting your attention compliance therewith.

that is violated and thrown aside, we have no guaranties of the fifth resolution of the last Missouri legislature has by most cordial approbation. It is in the words following: "That, in the event of the passage of any act by congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, dissouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the laveholding States in such measures as may be deemed eccessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of northern fanaticism."

As a senstor, I am instructed by the General Assembly I the State of Missouri to oppose all assualts upon the aveholding States, and nothing more. But if Congress sould adopt the Wilmot Proviso, or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or do any other act contrary to be principles expressed in the resolutions, then the resolution declares the State of "Missouri will be found in early co-operation with the slaveholding States in such easures as may be found necessary for their mutual rotection against the encroachments of northern fanaticism," and I, as a crizes, will be found co-operating ith Missouri, using every means to preserve the institutions of the States, and the rights of the citizens therefore the union of all the States. Let the citizens the slaveholding States be united, and present an unoken front, and the storm will soon blow over, and e sun will again shine. The union of these States is no danger so long as the compromises and guaranties the constitution are respected. Let the general govern.

are lawful with them; and one of those means is a dissolution of the Union. To establish this point I here insert resolutions adopted by the abolitionists in their annual convention, held in New York, not long since. They were introduced by a Mr. Edmund Quincy, and are as

to troilate the constitution, or the principlea upon to violate the constitution, or the principlea upon to the twantomed.

The decause they express the swill of my constitution. The best facts of the State of Missouri and the Senate of the State of Missouri and the same spirit to indirect, and my to obey or sign. 2d. I will most chearfully consulted them, and for the resolutions, because I concur in the principlea upon the instructions, because I concur in the principlea upon the instructions contained in the resolution. The best, if not the only way, to personance, and fraternal feeling in which it was formed.

No abstraction—if it be once the United States, are null and to the Constitution by the Wexican government, are null and void by the very state. Because they express the swill of my constitution to the other than the Senate of the United States, are null and void by the very state. Fellow-citizens, read that address—let it speak for it self—ponder it—citizies it—then ask yourselves if there is ponder it—citizies it—chen ask yourselves if there is ponder it—citizies it ponder it—citizies it—then ask you welfare of our national Union" is shaken, because it is made to "depend upon" it.

This linguage is equally as strong, if not stronger, than that contained in the resolutions of 1849. They declare that "for the aske of harmony and for the preservation of our federal Union they will sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri compromise." There is but little difference between them. I consider them as similar in every respect, and do not think any act could consistently be done under the one, which would be debarred by the other.

Prior to the instructions, my action had been in accordance with the spirit of those resolutions; and I take this occasion to express my gratification, that my action on the agifating and dangerous question of slavery has been approved of, even by implication; and I do not fer a moment doubt but that those resolutions substantially express the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will be defined by the content of the content of the content of the deferace of the sentiments of a very large majority of the accordance will be sentimented in these resolutions all that have since been put to forth have been predicated. The democratic party of the accordance will be sentimented to the sentiment of the Very large majority of the accordance will be sentimented to the sentiment of the very large majority of the accordance will be sentimented to the sentiment of the very large majority of the accordance will be sentimented to the sentiment of the very large majority of the sentiments of the sentiment of the very large majority of the sentiment of the very large majority of the sentiment of the

ment of the rights of the States affected, and a breach of the public faith upon which they entered into the confederation.

4. Resolved. That the constitution rests on the broad principles of equality among the members of this confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

5. Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the conseleracy and another, with the views aforesaid, are in which the constitution, destructive of the fundamental principle on which the union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching or relatinging any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as a foresaid, or to the abolition thereof, shall on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table, without the proposition of the constitution of their adoption. They were recognised as good democratic doctrine at the time of their adoption. They were introduced by a northern man, and sustained by the Seuth. There was no cry of disunion raised against them then. It was believed that the safety of the Union depended on arresting the high-handed and unwarrantable conduct of the abolitionists. These resolutions did so for a time. So important and so just did they appear, that the principles they contained were adopted by the Democratic Autional Convention in the second of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the

and is as follows:

7. "That Courses has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appartaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union,

STRAY COW.—Came to the subservices on Monda Sinst, at the end of Long Bridge, a dark brindle cow, with horn which the owner can have by paying charge. M. LINDSLEY, Washington.

Magnette Telegraph Company.

MNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholder dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union,

and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union,

STRAY COW.—Came to the subservice on Monda Sinst, at the end of Long Bridge, a dark brindle cow, with horn which the owner can have by paying charge.

M. LINDSLEY, Washington.

Magnette Telegraph Company.

ANUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholder with the dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union,

B. B. FRENCH, President.

nd ought not to be cou

and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

It was thought absolutely necessary to adhere to these principle at that day, and there has been no cause sufficient to change a principle from that day to this. That which would "have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability of the Union," five years ago, will have the same effect now.

We heard no cry of disunion then, for the reason that no one had the hardihood to cast the firebrand of abolition in our midst. The South was unanimous at that time in defence of her rights. Seeing that she was resolute and determined, those in the North who were and are the true friends to the "peace, permanency, and stability of the Union," came up to the support of the common cause—the constitution. The resolutions adopted by the whole democratic party throughout the Union fully endorse the principles contained in those of the legislature of Missouri.

THE SOUTHERN ADDRESS.

The posterior of the po

diary conduct of the abolitionists caused every true friend to the Union to become alarmed at what was likely to be the result of their action. The southern members of Congress, generally, remonstrated against their nefarious propositions. The friends to the constitution and the Union in Congress from the North, seeing what it must inevitably lead to, if persisted in, also took the alarm. They determined to arrest the spirit of aggression, and to stand by the guarantees of the federal constitution. In that year, (1838.) Mr. Atherton, a north-term man, a member from the State of New Hampshire, introduced into Congress a series of resolutions which a man, a member from the State of New Hampshire, introduced into Congress a series of resolutions which and the series of the federal contained in these resolutions all that have since been put forth have been predicated. The democratic party of that day were fully committed in their support; and to show what they were, I herewith give them:

1. Resolved, That this government of limited powers, and that, by the constitution of the United States, Congress has no right to do that individually and the tremoval of slaves from one State of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the United States, Congress has no right to do that individually and the state of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the tremoval of slaves from one State of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the tremoval of slaves from one State of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the tremoval of slaves from one State of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the tremoval of slaves from one State of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the tremoval of slaves from one State of the States affected, and a breach of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia or the tremoval of slavery for the States and another, with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution in the several States, is against the removal of

from emigrating to the legisla and immunities guarantied to another, with all the rights and immunities guarantied to them by the constitution.

I will obey the resolutions of the legislature of this State upon the subject of slavery.

I acknowledge the right of the legislature to instruct me on all subjects touching my action as a senator, and my duty to obey or resign.

I am a citizen of a slaveholding State, and to its institutions owe allegiance. I am under obligations to the State of Missouri for hoors conferred far above my merits. Her rights, interests, and institutions are in part intrusted to my care. That trust I will never violate.

DAVID R. ATCHISON.

Catholic Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, c TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, Penseylvania avenue, z t street, have just received a fine lot of— Catholic Bibles, large and small, in rich binding and plain. Catholic Frayer Books, in beautiful velvet and morocco

Schmidt's Tales. Catholic Keepsake. And others, too many for an advertisement. TRAY COW.—Came to the subscriber's on Monday S last, at the end of Long Bridge, a dark brindle cow, with horns which the owner can have by paying charges. July 1—diw

M. LINBSLEY, Washington.

BY GREEN & TASTET, As

thall sell, at the residence of r. New Jersey avanue, on the so an excellent assortment of Fun Mahogany damask covered so Ottomans and parior chairs Mahogany plaish covered roc Do Sideboards, dry Do Grecian, marble Do Grecian, marble Do Grecian, marble Do Grecian, marble Do Harris Maple, high and kiw post, an Cane and wood-seat chairs Maple weakstaands, &c. Feather beds and bedding Hair and shuck mattreases Two gill frame mediting size

or and stack materises or opin frame module size and tolics glasses to git frame module size and tolics glasses for large convex mirror and hanging glasses for and chamber window curtains, blinds, &c. dar, hall, and other lamps

One fine large convex introv curtains, blinds, &c.
Solar, hall, and other lamps
Parlor and chamber window curtains, blinds, &c.
Solar, hall, and other lamps
Elegant girandoles, &c.
Very auperior piano forte, of fine tone and touch, made by Marsh
of Boaton, considered to be equal to any in Washington
Rrinsels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, hearth rigs, &c.
Chini, glass, and crockery ware, among which is a very fine gold
bund to and coffee set.
Fine Britamia ton and coffee set, Dixon & Son's best
Andirons, shovel, tongs, and fenders
Cooking stove, radiators, air-tight and other stoves
Also, a portable furnace for heating houses
With an excellent assortancent of kitchen requisites
Also, a good fresh mileh cow, with many other articles unneces
sary to enumerate
any to enumerate
Terms of sails: All sums of and under \$\frac{2}{35}\$ cash, over \$\frac{2}{35}\$ a cred
of staty and ninety days, for notes satisfactority endorsed, bearing
the staty and ninety days, for notes satisfactority endorsed, bearing
the staty and ninety days, for notes satisfactority endorsed, bearing
the staty and ninety days, for notes satisfactority endorsed, bearing
the staty and ninety days, for notes satisfactority endorsed, bearing

July 8-d

enue, near 'in street, opposite me bains of waningson. We en leate in part imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and black te 10 half-chests imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and black te 24 bags Java and Rio coffee Brown, loaf, and crushed sugar 28 sacks ground alum and fine salt 24 barrels No. I Potomac herrings

barrels No. 1 Fundamental Communication of the Large lot of tobacco, cigars, and and to boxes ground pepper of the best No. 1 do chocolate, Fell's best No. 1 do chocolate, Fell's best No. 1 Ginger, spices, starch, mustard, maccaroni, vermi Soda, suleratus, rope and cords, candiewick, twin LIQUOES.

LIQUOES.

25 bbls. brandy, gin, Jamaica spirits, whiskey, rum, &c.
Fort and other wine
Sperm and other oil, lard, &c.
Molasses and vinegar
Also, a good lot of wood and willow ware
With a large and general assortment of other groceries too
tedious to mention.
Also, the store fixtures, consisting of counter, large platform, and
her scales, weights, measures, scoops, large and small stand casks,

The above stock is well known to be equal in quality to any other retail assortment in Washington.

Terms: All sums of and under \$20, cash; over \$20, a credit of two and four months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed.

GREEN & TASTET, Auctioneers. July 6-d

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

WALUABLE FARM, CROP, STOCK, &c. AT AUCTION.—O Tuesday the 10th day of July, I shall sell on the premises, at o'clock, p. m., one of the most desirable country residences within the District limits, with the crop, stock, poultry, &c. This form contains one hundred and eight acres, two roods, and twenty-two perches, a large dwelling-house, dairy, corn-house, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings; is well wooded and watered, with large fields of grain, corn, grass, and every other variety of vegets bles; has also a young thriving apple and peach orchard, chickens ducks, turkeys, pigs, 6 cows, 4 horces, and in short every thing the could conduce to make it one of the most profitable and desirable residences in the District, it having now one branch of its business is successful operation at an annual yield of \$1,200. It is surrounded with the best society, being in the neighborhood of Major Walker, Mrs. Saunders, Messrs. Clagett, Bluir, Carbery, Causin, and other respectable gentlemen. Persons wishing to purchase can examine the property any time previous to sale.

Terms: One-fourth cash; the residue in seven instalments, running out four years, the division of which will be made known on the day of sale; notes will be required of the purchaser for the deferred payments, bearing interest; a deed given and a deed of trust taken. Title indisputable.

June 37—td

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

BY GREEN & TASTET, Auctionseers.

TRUSTETS SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS /
AUTTION.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, we shall sell on the premises, at 6 o'clock p. m., by virtue of a deed of trust, made shid any of November, 18t4, and recorded in Liber W. B., No. 1 folios 151, 152, and 153, one of the land records of Washingtounty, in the District of Columbia, lot No. 19 and east half of No. 18, in aquare No. 486. The above-described property is situs fronting on south F street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. George Matting The two lots front seventy-four feet five inches, running back feet 2 inches to a wide alley containing between 19,000 and 10, square feet. It will be slod separate or connected, as the purch may require. It is handsomely located, and in a rapidly-improved sufficient condition.

pare leet. It will handsomely located, and any require. It is handsomely located, and any require. It is handsomely located, and a register location of the control of the

The steamer OSCEOLA will, on Saturday, the 7th July, commence making two trips a week to the above, leaving Washington every Wednesday and Saturday at 3th American Section 1, 1987 and 1,

Passage a July 7—dtf

GREEN respectivity informs the public that he has this day asso-L. ciated with him in partnership JOSEPH M. TASTET. The business hereafter will be conducted at the same place, Concert Hall under the title of Green & Tastet, Auction and Commission Mer chants. July 3 JOSEPH M. TASTET.

A GREEN would take this opportunity to tender his sincere thank A. to the citizens of Washington for the kind patronage he has received at their hands, and requests a continuance of the same for the new firm, assuring them that every attention will be given to an business that may be confided to them, and prompt returns when sales are made. He hopes that all will see the necessity of closing up his old business, and accordingly invites all to whom he is in debted, and more particularly those who are indebted to him, to call and make settlement, to there by cand or notes at short dates.

July 4—eost

A GREEN.

A GREEN.

A Spection brained of the Post Office Department, offers his serves to said contractors generally, and to those of the southwester section particularly, with the assurance that his removal from office one in militate against the character be has for many years an in.
siness, of every nature, at the seat
ty received and promptly despatched.
JAMES OWNER, Agent,
late of Post Office Department.

July 4-dtf

NOTICE.—The attention of the public is particularly writed in the sale of the Farm Stock, &c., which will take place on the premises, at 5 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 10th instant. It is use for miles from Washington, adjoining the farm of Dr. Causin; it bein the same farm formerly belonging to Mr. Henry Ould. It is able tract of land, and well worthy of the attention of persons with a handsome country seat.

July 8-0. Patent Blotters.

Patent Blotters.

Biotters. This article is lighly recommended by the state of the state of

Biotters. This article is lighly recommended by used it.

Also, the Patent Roller Blotter, an entire new invention.

For sale by

July 8

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. MARY AND DRERY, an I elderly person, for some time a resident of this city, has been missing since about sundown of Sunday night last, when she was seen of 19th street, on her way home from the house of a friend whom she had been visiting. She was dressed in a second mourning calico. Il be thankfully received b WM. PEAKE, Corner of L and Eighth s

of an improved style and tone. WM. PISCHES

Genuine Parina Cologue.

Pale at Stationers' Hall, with every other article of July 8 WM. FISCHER. Bishop Kendrick's new work, "The Four Gospel
Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Bookstore, near 9th stree

thor of "The Natural History For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th stre Military Bridges with In-tion of, by Geo. W. Cullom, For sale by July 8

TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, near 9th street D'AUBIGNE'S Ristory of the Reformation in Ge many and Switterland, in 1 octavo volume of 490 pages, price cents. CITY OF WASHINGTON

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1849.

6G- Mr. C. W JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, s our general travelling agent for the western States, assisted by lames R. Smith, J. T. Dent, T. G. Smith, Frederick J. Hawse, John W. Armstroug, Jasen Taylor, E. M. Stayenson, W. Ramsey, and

phis, is our general travelling agent, satisfed by James K. Wh ple, Wm. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, John B. Weld, T. S. Waterm John Collins, James Deering, Albert K. Wellington, R. S. Jam Henry Platt, E. A. Evans and Chas. S. Hall. Q7- Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Alaba

The Eulogy of General Foote—The Honorary Cere Yesterday we had the proud satisfaction of partakin of one of the most august ceremonies which we have ever witnessed. The programme published by the committee was fully carried out. The handsome and capaciou Saptist church on E street was crowded with a most respectable assembly, of both parties and of both sexes. A large number of ladies graced the scene. The President and most of the cabinet were present, and occupied a pew near the pulpit. The Marine Band, seated in the gallery, poured forth some of their charming music. The excellent opening prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Samson, pastor of the church. The benediction at the close of the ceremonies was pronounced by the Rev. Mr Slicer, the chaplain of the Senate. Several other minis ters of the various sects in our city also occupied seats in the pulpit.

General Foote, of the Senate of the United States delivered a noble eulogy on Mr. Polk. It was eminently worthy of its subject, of the occasion, and of himself: It was in the highest style of eulogiums that are devoted to the services, and talents, and virtues of the illustriou dead. It drew a just and admirable portrait of Mr. Polkhis political consistency—his devotion to the strict-con-struction principles of the Jeffersonian school—his prostruction principles of the Jenersonian school—his pro-found sagacity—his wonderful promptitude and decision of character, his firmness not inferior to the iron nerve of Andrew Jackson himself—his astonishing industry and the consecration of his time to the public service. He portrayed in most eloquent terms his public and his private virtues. He drew a masterly picture of his brillian administration, unsurpassed for the variety and value of the services he has rendered to his country, both by his domestic and foreign policy. The whole oration was excellent; some of his touches were almost inimitable. But we prefer to let it speak for itself, as we shall have the opportunity of laying it before our readers to-morrow. For one, we cannot but express the deep and gratefu acknowledgments which we owe to General Foote for this powerful, and affecting, and high-toned address.

The Appointments for New Mexico and California. The Republic, after a silence of nearly a month, proends to reply to our inquiries relative to the appoin for New Mexico and California. The conduct of personal organ of General Taylor in this behalf gives additional force to our suspicions, and goes far to fasten upon a portion of the cabinet an illegal use of power for corrupt purposes, by appointing officers without the au-thority of law to reside near the gold regions, and by afording them the means of carrying with them cons ble parties of men transported and subsisted at the public expense. The long delay of the Republic to answer our inquiries, its misstatement of facts when forced to speak, its palpable evasion of the most material portion of our questions, and the official insolence with which it seeks administration by vulgar assaults on those who would scrutinize the acts of our public servants, but tends to confirm the suspicion of corrupt practices. ments which compose the cabinet of General Taylor— comprising every shade of political belief from rank federalism to unprincipled no-partyism, and men of every character, from southern slaveholders to northern abocarry out that object. Its article of Saturday, to which | Congress has been called upon to authorize the and official insolence, was evidently prepared from materials furnished by a member of the cabinet, or some official subordinate; for the Republic could not have known intuitively the law and the section of the law, on which the Secretary of the Derior relies for his justification in appointing Indian agents for Santa Fe and the Great Salt

respectfully asked if it was true. Upon this point we have not as yet been answered. First allence, and then evasion has been resorted to, while insolent and unmanly years after its passage, and to send officers where they available in order to shelter the head of a particular Secretary from the consequences of his acts. Whining

Therefore, we have abstailed from implicating the who abinet in the suspicious which have grown out of California appointments and the order to trans appointees and sheir families at the public exper we shall costinue so to do until we have sufficient au-thority to justify us in acting differently. It is not our to bring charges against persons unless we have

good foundation for them.

The Secretary of the Interior relies upon the 7th section of the act of June 30, 1834, organizing the Indian department, for his justification in transferring two Indian agencies from the Upper Missouri—the one to Santa Fe, and the other to the Great Salt Lake in California. We and the other to the Great Sait Lake in California. We have examined the act carefully, and while we cannot perceive that it gives any manner of authority for removing any Indian agency to New Mexico and California—Territories which were not in the Union when the act was passed-we can see a prohibition by construction, almost as direct and positive as express words could make it, to the removal of the agencies from the Upper Missouri to any country whatever. The 4th section of the act of the 30th of June, 1834, directs the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of twelve Indian agents, one of which is for "the Upper Missouri." All agencies no provided for in the act were discontinued from and after the passage thereof; and the Florida, Cherokee, and Chicago agencies from and after the 31st December, 1834; and the Indiana and Rock Island agencies from and after the 31st December, 1836. This section directed the appointment of Indian agents, and gave to the Presiden powers over them and their agencies which go further to sustain the Secretary of the Interior in his exercise of thority than the 7th section; but as the appointment for California are justified by the 7th section alone, it is eedless to discuss any other. That section does no more than empower the Secretary of War to establish agencies for the agents to be appointed under the 4th ection. It is in these words:

section. It is in these words:

"Suc. 7. And be it further exacted, That the limits of each agency and sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of indian agents and sub-agents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians within their respective agencies agreeably to law; to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President." No man can find in this section of the law any the least

No man can mid in this section of the law any the least pretext even to justify the removal of Indian agents from the Upper Missouri, and the establishment of agencies in New Mexico and California. The intention of Congress in framing the law is plain and explicit. The public in-terests required that Indian agents should be appointed. Congress designated the number, authorized their appointment, and indicated with convenient certainty the territory over which they should exercise their fun leaving it to the Secretary of War (whose powers in that behalf now devolve upon the Secretary of the Interior) to establish more particularly, by tribes or by geographical boundaries, the limits of each agency. The law surely did not contemplate the appointment of Indian agents for territory not in the Union at the time; and no provision having been made for our new possessions ac-quired from Mexico, it follows as a consequence that no such officers can be legally appointed for New Mexico such officers can be legally appointed for New Mexico and California. Besides, the act of Congress provides positively that an Indian agent shall be appointed for the Upper Missouri, and it is demanding too much to sak respectful attention to a defence founded on that act of the Secretary of the Interior for removing the agency from the Upper Missouri to a territory a thousand miles

from the Missouri, in a country which was not acquired till fifteen years after the law was passed.

If the Secretary of the Interior has no other law to sur tain him than that which has been cited in his defence scrutinize the acts of our public servants, but tends to confirm the suspicion of corrupt practices which partial developments had already occasioned. We know that the Republic does not pretend to be technically the organ of the administration; and perhaps it is not. The various elements which compose the cabinet of Garanal Tourist without authority in New Maximum approach to the approach to the suspicion of the suspicion of corrupt practices which partial developments had already occasioned. We know that the Interior to establish Indian agents for Santa Fe and the Salt Is But admitting that the act of the 30th of June, 1834, picture of the unlimited power to the head of the Department the Interior to establish Indian agents for Santa Fe and the Salt Is But admitting that the act of the 30th of June, 1834, picture of the unlimited power to the head of the Department the Interior to establish Indian agents for Santa Fe and the Salt Is But admitting that the act of the 30th of June, 1834, picture of the unlimited power to the head of the Department the Interior to establish Indian agents, and remember of the support of the unlimited power to the head of the Department the Interior to establish Indian agents for Santa Fe and the Salt Is But admitting that the act of the 30th of June, 1834, picture of the unlimited power to the head of the Department the Interior to establish Indian agents for Santa Fe and the Salt Is But admitting that the act of the 30th of June, 1834, picture of the unlimited power to the head of the Department the Interior to establish Indian agents. them at pleasure, and we contend that he is still without authority in New Mexico and California; for those territories were not within the limits of the Union when that law was enacted. It has never been consider ed that the Executive has the power to appoint agents for eralism to unprincipled no-partyism, and men of every character, from southern slaveholders to northern abolitionists—make it impossible that a single sheet can reflect the various opinions of the coalition which now rules our country. But whether the *Republic* is technically the organ of the administration or not, it is known that it was established for the purpose of defending Gen. Taylor, and that the whig party has been called upon to extend patronage to it for the purpose of enabling it to extend patronage to it for the purpose of enabling it to extend patronage to it for the purpose of enabling it to extend patronage to it for the purpose of saturday to which has failed to give the authority. And further: the whole Confederacy has been convulsed with the attempts to extend the laws of the United States over New Mexico and California, and every attempt has failed; and the Secretary of the Interior, who now pretends that he can extend to the new territories that portion of the laws which Lake in California. The article in the Republic states, that we have brought prominent part in producing that failure. It is known accusations against the cabinet as being concerned in fit-ting out gold-mining expeditions at the expense of the California but military law. No civil government government. This statement is simply untrue. We have made no such accusation against "the cabinet." Our articles on this subject were published on the 19th and 20th of June and the 6th of July, and they only stated that we except those of Mexico are in force there, and that none cles on this subject were published on the 19th and 20th of June and the 5th of July, and they only stated that we had received information from a reliable source, which, if true, would show that gold-mining expeditions had been fitted out under the auspices of a member of the cabinet, transported and subsisted at the public expense, and guarded on their journey by United States troops.

We stated at the time the nature of that information, and we stated the time the nature of that information, and the states asseverate that no municipal regulations except those of Mexico are in force there, and that none shall be in force there, unless the alavery restriction accompanies them thither. A special act of Congress was necessary to extend our revenue laws to the Pacific. Such a special set was passed; and all admit that but for its passage our commercial regulations would not be in force in the new territories. And yet the Secretary of

evasion has been resorted to, while insolent and unmanly denunciation has been officially aimed at us either by a member of the cabinet or by his aiders, abettors, and apologists. This conduct must convince every candid mind that our correspondent had a good foundation for his statements. The device of coupling the whole cabinet with our remarks is too shallow to deceive any one. It was resorted to in order to shield a member of the cabinet, so that whatever integrity the whole body may have might be used, and the military services and soldierly qualities of the President be made available in order to shelter the head of a particular Secretary from the consequences of his acts. Whining vices and soldierly qualities of the President be made available in order to shelter the head of a particular Secretary from the consequences of his acts. Whining appeals to sympathies of the people and undignified supplications addressed to the popular gratitude have been more than once substituted for plain statements and candid arguments by the new organ, in defending the administration from the well-deserved rebukes which have been given it for violating solemn promises, and elevating an irresponsible cabal to rule over the nation. We believe that General Taylor is incapable of discharging the duties of his office, and that his ignorance of civil affairs renders him unable to exert any active influence over his own administration, and forces him to rely upon his Secretaries to construe the laws for him. Such a state of things proves him unfit for his high office; but it does not make him a criminal participator in the corrupt practices of his subordinates. We do not know precisely what control, if any, one member of the cabinet exercises over the appropriate functions of another.